

- Marsh-Harrier (*Circus aruginosus*). Tetuan in May.
 Rufous Buzzard (*Buteo desertorum*). Tangier and Tetuan in May and October.
 Bonelli's Eagle (*Nisaetus fasciatus*). Cape Negro in May.
 Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*). Esmir and Cape Negro in May.
 African Peregrine (*Falco punicus*). Tetuan in May.
 Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*). Tetuan in May.
 Lesser Kestrel (*Falco cenchris*). Tetuan in May.
 Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*). Esmir in October.
 Shag (*Phalacrocorax graculus*). Cape Negro in May.
 Heron (*Ardea cinerea*). Esmir in October.
 Buff-backed Heron (*Ardea bubulcus*). Tetuan in May and October.
 White Stork (*Ciconia alba*). Tangier and Tetuan in May.
 Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*). Esmir in October.
 Wild Duck (*Anas boschas*). Tetuan in May and October.
 Teal (*Querquedula crecca*). Esmir in October.
 Rock-Dove (*Columba livia*). Tetuan and Cape Negro in May.
 Turtle-Dove (*Turtur communis*). Tetuan in May.
 Barbary Partridge (*Caccabis petrosa*). Tangier and Tetuan in May and October.
 Coot (*Fulica atra*). Esmir in October.
 Crane (*Grus communis*). Esmir in October.
 Ringed Plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). Esmir in May.
 Herring-Gull (*Larus cachinnans*). Cape Negro in May.

V.—On the Genus *Psittacella*. By ERNST HARTERT.

(Plate III.)

IN 1891, when writing the 20th volume of the Catalogue of Birds, Count Salvadori recognized three different species of the genus *Psittacella*, Schleg., hitherto known only from New Guinea. At present the genus is enlarged by one more species, described quite recently by Mr. Rothschild, and we can, in my opinion, distinguish as a slightly differentiated subspecies *Psittacella brehmi pallida* of A. B. Meyer. A revised "key" to the species of this genus is therefore necessary, which I give as follows:—

1. } Wing more than 100 mm. : 2.
- } Wing less than 100 mm. : 7.
2. } Breast with crescentic black bars : 3.
- } Breast without black bars : 5.



J.G.Keulemans del. et lith.

PSITTACELLA PICTA. G.F.

Mintern Bros. imp.

3. } Head brick-red ; upper tail-coverts deep crimson : *P. picta* ♀.
 } Head olive-brown ; upper tail-coverts greenish, barred with black : 4.
4. } Head browner : *P. brehmi typica* ♀.
 } Head more greyish olive : *P. brehmi pallida* ♀.
5. } Upper tail-coverts crimson : *P. picta* ♂.
 } Upper tail-coverts greenish, barred with black : 6.
6. } Chin and throat browner : *P. brehmi typica* ♂.
 } Chin and throat more greyish olive : *P. brehmi pallida* ♂.
7. } Breast dull reddish, with crescentic black bars : *P. modesta* ♀.
 } Hind neck red, with crescentic black bars : *P. madaraszii* ♀.
 } No bars, except on the rump : 8.
8. } Breast and hind neck olive-brown : *P. modesta* ♂.
 } Breast green ; hind neck with ochreous-yellow spots : *P. madaraszii* ♂.

I should explain that I have purposely constructed the "key" in this way, instead of the one we are accustomed to in the Catalogue of Birds, because this is the sort of key to be used in the 'Tierreich' of the German Zoological Society. To us, who generally use the other kind of "keys," it is at first not so convenient, perhaps, but it is so simple that it does not require any explanation, and it has the advantage that in very long keys it is not necessary to cut the lines shorter and shorter, thus wasting much space.

Psittacella picta (described by Mr. Rothschild in the Bull. B. O. C. no. xxxviii. p. v) is a beautiful species, both sexes of which are depicted on Plate III. It is chiefly characterized by the rufous head and the deep-red upper tail-coverts in both sexes, while the male is also ornamented with an orange- (not sulphur-) yellow, almost or quite complete, band on the hind neck, and a blue breast, which is not developed in the immature male.

In the 'Report on New Guinea' for 1894, Ornith. p. 2, Mr. De Vis* speaks of some specimens which he says he would have referred to Dr. Meyer's *P. pallida*, were it not that Count Salvadori had stated that there is no difference between *P. brehmi* and *P. pallida*. Mr. De Vis, however, mentions that his specimens are smaller, and have "an obvious submetallic bluish-green gloss, invisible in certain lights, on the lower surface of the edges and tips of the

* Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94 (Brisbane, 1894), p. 100.

rectrices." From the series now in the Tring Museum, which embraces examples of all the species of the genus, I am able to state that there is no constant difference in size between *P. brehmi typica* and *P. brehmi pallida*, and that the sub-metallic bluish-green gloss on the lower surface of the rectrices is merely an individual character, obvious in some, quite absent in other specimens. I believe it is visible in quite freshly-moulted individuals. On the other hand there are sufficient differences in other respects, as explained by me in 'Novitates Zoologicae,' vol. iii. pp. 18 and 255.

The genus *Psittacella* thus constitutes itself as follows:—

1. *Psittacella brehmi* (Rosenb.), occurring in two forms:
 - a. *P. brehmi typica*, Arfak Mountains;
 - b. *P. brehmi pallida*, Owen Stanley Mountains.
2. *P. picta*, Rothsch., Mt. Victoria, Owen Stanley Mountains.
3. *P. modesta* (Schleg.), Arfak Mountains.
4. *P. madaraszii*, A. B. Meyer, Owen Stanley Mountains.

Hardly more than half of the great island of New Guinea having been explored, and that only, for the most part, insufficiently, we shall not be surprised if more new forms belonging to this genus are discovered.

VI.—On the Variations of a Lory (*Eos fuscata*) as exhibited by Specimens in the Turati Collection. By Prof. GIACINTO MARTORELLI (Civic Museum of Milan).

THE specimens of *Eos fuscata*, Blyth, of which I give the descriptions, are fourteen in number, and show every stage of development, from the nestling to the adult bird, with striking gradations between the yellow and the red coloration, which appear to be totally independent of age, sex, and geographical range. The red colour seems to replace the yellow only as an ordinary intensification of the yellow pigment, which becomes more or less red in various individuals, independently of their age.

Count Salvadori, in his 'Ornitologia della Papuasie e delle